Amendment 192-93

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§192.123 Design limitations for plastic pipe.

- (i) For thermoplastic pipe, the temperature at which the long-term hydrostatic strength used in the design formula under §192.121 is determined. However, if the pipe was manufactured before May 18, 1978 and its long-term hydrostatic strength was determined at 73°F (23°C), it may be used at temperatures up to 100°F (38°C).

§192.197 Control of the pressure of gas delivered from high-pressure distribution systems.

- (a) If the maximum actual operating pressure of the distribution system is under 60 p.s.i. (414 kPa) gage, or less, and a service regulator having the following characteristics is used, no other pressure limiting device is required:

§192.285 Plastic pipe; qualifying persons to make joints.

- d) Each operator shall establish a method to determine that each person making joints in plastic pipelines in his the operator's system is qualified in accordance with this section.

§192.311 Repair of plastic pipe.

- Each imperfection or damage that would impair the serviceability of plastic pipe must be repaired by a patching saddle or removed.

§192.321 Installation of plastic pipe.

- (e) Plastic pipe that is not encased must have an electrically conductive wire or other means of locating the pipe while it is underground. Plastic pipe that is not encased must have an electrically conducting wire or other means of locating the pipe while it is underground. Tracer wire may not be wrapped around the pipe and contact with the pipe must be minimized but is not prohibited.

§192.321 Installation of plastic pipe.

- Tracer wire or other metallic elements installed for pipe locating purposes must be resistant to corrosion damage, either by use of coated copper wire or by other means.

§192.353 Customer meters and regulators: Location

- (a) Each meter and service regulator whether inside or outside of a building, must be installed in a readily accessible location and be protected from corrosion and other damage. Each meter and service regulator, whether inside or outside a building, must be installed in a readily accessible location and be protected from corrosion and other damage, including, if installed outside a building, vehicular damage that may be anticipated.

§192.361 Service lines: Installation.

- (g) Locating underground service lines. Each underground nonmetallic service line that is not encased must have a means of locating the pipe that complies with §192.321(e).

§192.457 External corrosion control: Buried or submerged pipelines installed before August 1, 1971.

- Strike the last two paragraphs

§192.465 External corrosion control: Monitoring

- Strike the first paragraph and replace with;
  - After the initial evaluation required by §§192.455(b) and (c) and 192.457(b), each operator must, not less than every 3 years at intervals not exceeding 39 months, reevaluate its unprotected pipelines and cathodically protect them in accordance with this subpart in areas in which active corrosion is found.

§192.465 External corrosion control: Monitoring (cont.)

- The operator must determine the areas of active corrosion by electrical survey. However, on distribution lines and where an electrical survey is impractical on transmission lines, areas of active corrosion may be determined by other means that include review and analysis of leak repair and inspection records, corrosion monitoring records, exposed pipe inspection records, and the pipeline environment.

§192.465 External corrosion control: Monitoring (cont.)

- In this section:
- (1) Active corrosion means continuing corrosion which, unless controlled, could result in a condition that is detrimental to public safety.

§192.465 External corrosion control: Monitoring (cont.)

- In this section:
- (2) Electrical survey means a series of closely spaced pipe-to-soil readings over a pipeline that are subsequently analyzed to identify locations where a corrosive current is leaving the pipeline.

§192.465 External corrosion control: Monitoring (cont.)

- In this section:
- (3) Pipeline environment includes soil resistivity (high or low), soil moisture (wet or dry), soil contaminants that may promote corrosive activity, and other known conditions that could affect the probability of active corrosion.

§192.481 Atmospheric corrosion control: Monitoring.

- (a) Each operator must inspect each pipeline or portion of pipeline that is exposed to the atmosphere for evidence of atmospheric corrosion, as follows:

If the pipeline is located:	Then the frequency of inspection is:
Onshore	At least once every 3 calendar years, but with intervals not exceeding 39 months
Offshore	At least once each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months

§192.481 Atmospheric corrosion control: Monitoring.

- (b) During inspections the operator must give particular attention to pipe at soil-to-air interfaces, under thermal insulation, under disbonded coatings, at pipe supports, in splash zones, at deck penetrations, and in spans over water.

- (c) If atmospheric corrosion is found during an inspection, the operator must provide protection against the corrosion as required by §192.479.

§192.517 Records.

- Renumbered all sub-paragraphs under (a)
- (b) Each operator must maintain a record of each test required by §§192.509, 192.511, and 192.513 for at least 5 years.

§192.553 General requirements.

- (d) Limitation on increase in maximum allowable operating pressure. Except as provided in §192.555(c), a new maximum allowable operating pressure established under this subpart may not exceed the maximum that would be allowed under this part §§ 192.619 and 192.621 for a new segment of pipeline constructed of the same materials in the same location.

§192.605 Procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies.

- (b) (11) Responding promptly to a report of a gas odor inside or near a building, unless the operator's emergency procedures under §192.615(a)(3) specifically apply to these reports.

§192.625 Odorization of gas.

- (f) Each operator shall conduct periodic sampling of combustible gases to assure the proper concentration of odorant in accordance with this section. To assure the proper concentration of odorant in accordance with this section, each operator must conduct periodic sampling of combustible gases using an instrument capable of determining the percentage of gas in air at which the odor becomes readily detectable.

§192.739 Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Inspection and testing.

- (c) Set to function at the correct pressure; and, Set to control or relieve at the correct pressures consistent with the pressure limits of §192.201(a); and

§192.743 Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Testing of relief devices

- (a) Pressure relief devices at pressure limiting stations and pressure regulating stations must have sufficient capacity to protect the facilities to which they are connected consistent with the pressure limits of §192.201(a). This capacity must be determined at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, by testing the devices in place or by review and calculations.

§192.743 Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Testing of relief devices

- (b) If review and calculations are used to determine if a device has sufficient capacity, the calculated capacity must be compared with the rated or experimentally determined relieving capacity of the device for the conditions under which it operates.

§192.743 Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Testing of relief devices

- (b) *continued*
  - After the initial calculations, subsequent calculations need not be made if the annual review documents that parameters have not changed to cause the rated or experimentally determined relieving capacity to be insufficient.

§192.743 Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Testing of relief devices

- (c) If a relief device is of insufficient capacity, a new or additional device must be installed to provide the capacity required by paragraph (a) of this section.

§192.745 Valve maintenance: Transmission lines.

- (b) Each operator must take prompt remedial action to correct any valve found inoperable, unless the operator designates an alternative valve.

§192.747 Valve maintenance: Distribution systems.

- (b) Each operator must take prompt remedial action to correct any valve found inoperable, unless the operator designates an alternative valve.

§192.753 Caulked bell and spigot joints.

- Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of more than 25 psi (172kPa) gage must be sealed with:

- Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of 25 psi (172kPa) gage or less and is exposed for any reason must be sealed by a means other than caulking.